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DUKE OF ATHOLL



The marquis of Tullibardie, now Atholl's new duke, eighth of his line, is a brigadier general of the British army who served with Kitchener in Khartoum and won the Distinguished Service Order. Along with the many peerages inherited from his father, the new duke enjoys many ancient prerogatives, one of which is to maintain an armed body of one thousand men and artillery complete. The duke also inherits the Dunkeld cathedral in Perthshire.

HEAT CAUSES MANY DEATHS

Chicago and St. Louis Especially Stricken—Less Shipbuilding on Account of Hot Weather.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Seven persons are dead and more than a score prostrated yesterday—the second day of the heat wave which has enveloped Chicago since Monday, when the thermometer went up to 102 degrees at 4 p. m. The United States weather bureau predicted "continued high temperatures for today." At 4 p. m. the thermometer registered 101.

Records elsewhere: Washington, 104; Detroit, 103; New York, 93; Harrisburg, Pa., 102; Toledo, 102; Philadelphia, 100; Pittsburgh, 100; Evansville, Ind., 104; Columbus, 104; Indianapolis, 102; Davenport, Ia., 104.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—Intense heat, coupled with a high percentage of humidity, caused more than 100 prostrations among the Hog Island shipyard workers, who were compelled to work in a broiling sun. One thousand shipyard workers stopped work because of the heat.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 8.—Corn is beginning to fire and farmers declare immense damage to the crop will result unless the heat wave is soon ended.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Six deaths, four adults and two infants, were officially attributed to the heat.

FOLK AND SPENCER VICTORS

Will Be Opposing Candidates for United States Senator From the State of Missouri.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Former Governor Folk, Democrat, and Seiden P. Spencer, Republican, will be the opposing candidates for election as United States senator in the November general election as a result of the primaries, which gave both a virtual landslide over their opponents.

Wildfire men gave up the contest at an early hour, and their leaders pledged their support to Folk for the general election.

FOCH AWARDED HIGH HONOR

Allied Commander in Chief Has Been Made a Marshal of France by the Government.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The council of ministers has elevated Gen. Ferdinand Foch, commander in chief of the allied forces on the western front, to a marshal of France.

The ministers also have conferred the military medal on General Petain, commander in chief of the French armies on the western front.

Mary Maier claimed compensation because her husband died as a result of a sunstroke while at work for a brewing company. The Pennsylvania compensation board found that "a sunstroke when suffered in the course of employment constitutes a compensable accident." This was affirmed by Judge Carnahan of Pittsburgh.

Where Children Are Employed.

A survey of industrial unrest in Wales showed that in Glamorgan more than 75 per cent of the population of ten years and more were engaged in some commercial or industrial occupation; in Monmouthshire 73 per cent, in Carmarthenshire 53.6 per cent and in Flintshire 57.6 per cent.

PROGRESS MADE ON TWO FRONTS

Eminently Satisfactory Reports Sent Out by the French War Office.

GAIN IN LOCAL ATTACKS

Capture of Important Railway Station Announced—Prisoners Taken East of Braine—Germans Said to Be Planning Drive.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Progress on two fronts and the repulse of German counter-attacks was reported by the French war office.

In the Montdidier sector of the Picardy front the French gained in local attacks south of Framicourt and southeast of Mesnil St. Georges.

On the Vesle front the French during the evening of Tuesday repulsed German attacks in the district of La-Grange farm and captured the railway station of Ciry-Salsogne.

One hundred prisoners were captured by the French east of Braine. In the Champagne (east of Reims) the Germans directed a local attack against the French south of Aubertville, but were thrown back.

Great Joint Drive Is Planned.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, in order to maintain their prestige and stimulate the depressed morale at home, intend to strike a blow against the British front in conjunction with the German fleet, according to usually well informed sources. An order issued by the new chief of the German admiralty staff, Admiral Scheer, is said to express the wish of the fleet to attack the British naval forces.

Meanwhile the lull on the Reims-Solleson front continues.

Enemy Is Lacking Effectives.

Marcel Huth, in the Echo de Paris, says there is no hurry and says that the allies have proof that the Germans are suffering seriously from lack of effectives. Some observers believe that the Germans are regrouping their divisions in preparation for a broad defensive rather than an early offensive.

Indications are that the German high command is about ready to proceed with another shortening of the western front on a different sector than that between Soissons and Reims, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Matin quoting a Berlin dispatch to the Baldische Presse of Karlsruhe. This operation, it is added, has in view not only the occupation of more favorable positions, but more particularly, the release of a considerable number of divisions.

German Battalion Wiped Out.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, Aug. 8.—American machine gunners, protecting a location on the Vesle, west of Fismes, wiped out an entire battalion of German infantrymen and machine gunners. The Germans, at the time, were getting into position to attack a group of American bridge builders who were approaching the location.

Launch Big Assaults.

"Sunday morning at ten o'clock the Americans launched an assault against the town itself, which was being defended by the Prussian guards and gave proof of that superior and irresistible class which characterizes them. The Americans followed closely the Fismette, which is situated north of the Vesle. Soldiers of the guard, in spite of their tenacity, had to fall back and their pursuers again engaged them in battle.

"There were furious hand-to-hand struggles. As at Serpy and Seringes, our allies excelled in combat with the bayonet, making a real massacre of the enemy.

"At four o'clock they were masters of the town and its suburbs, the greater part of which is in ruins."

French Take 300,000 Shells.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 8.—The army of General Berthelot, whose operations had a marked effect in bringing about the retreat of the crown prince across the Vesle by breaking down the eastern pivot of his line southwest of Reims, effected heavy captures of material during the fighting.

In one wood alone 300,000 shells of heavy caliber were taken, in addition to immense quantities of other material.

This army also captured several batteries of heavy and field guns which are now being used against the enemy. Its booty comprises likewise, in addition to 373 machine guns, hundreds of light trench mortars. The army's bag of prisoners exceeded 2,000.

Stand With President Wilson.

The congress of the French general confederation of labor, after a long and animated discussion, adopted by a vote of 908 to 233, a resolution approving the adoption by the leaders of the confederation of the peace principles enunciated by President Wilson.

What It Costs to Live.

Since 1900 the cost of living has doubled, according to the federal bureau of labor statistics.

Optimistic Thought.

He knows best what good will is that has endured ill will.



BRITISH TROOPS AT VLADIVOSTOK

Additions Said to Have Been Made to Small Force Already There.

TO PROTECT WAR MATERIALS

Rumors That Bolshevik Government Is Considering Declaring War on Japan—Possibility of Definite Break With Allies.

London, Aug. 8.—British troops have arrived at Vladivostok, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tientsin.

Vladivostok is a Russian port on the Pacific coast, and is one of the largest cities in the Far East. It is situated on a narrow peninsula, and is surrounded by water on three sides. The city is a busy port, and is the main base for British troops in the Far East.

The Tien-Tsin cablegram indicates that the British have landed a larger number of troops than the original policing contingent.

May Declare War on Japan.

London, Aug. 8.—It is reported from Moscow by way of Berlin that the Bolshevik government in Russia is considering a declaration of war against Japan, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Premier Lenine, the message adds,

has up to this time been opposed to such action, but it is believed that Russia "will be compelled to declare war, notwithstanding the fact that the people are opposed to any new war."

Anti-American Feeling.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Further evidence of the anti-American feeling in the Russian Bolshevik government has reached here. Felix Cole, United States consul at Archangel, reported to the state department that a short time before the allied occupancy of that city he was arrested. He was held in jail until after Archangel was occupied by the allies, when he was released without explanation. No definite charge was lodged against him.

Situation Considered Serious.

The general situation so far as the Bolsheviks is concerned is serious. The Germans are bringing strong pressure to have Lenin and Trotsky declare war on the United States and Japan and on France and Great Britain because of the landing of troops on the Murman coast and at Vladivostok. Up to the present no action had been taken, but it is generally believed here that a break in the near future is more than a possibility.

To Cut Hazards for Women Workers.

Hazards faced by women workers in war industries will be investigated by a committee appointed on Monday by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the women in industry division of the department of labor. Lieut. Col. Harry E. Mock of the surgeon general's office has been appointed chairman of the committee, which will visit various centers where women have been drawn into war industries. The chemical industries at Niagara Falls, N. Y., first will be investigated.

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GOOD WORK OF "RED TRIANGLE"

Immense Benefits Conferred on New Industrial Town of Hopewell, Va.

EMPLOYEES' NEEDS ARE MET

Furnishing of Proper Amusement to the Thousands of Men at Work There Has Driven Low Dives From the Vicinity.

Two years ago Hopewell, Va., was a sandy cornfield. Now it is a city of 25,000 inhabitants and the site of one of the largest munition plants. The town is a typical boom town, with its many new buildings, its many new streets, its many new people. The town is a success story.

The leisure time problem of the new workers was perhaps greatest of all. At first little that was wholesome or clean was available. Then the DuPont Powder company asked the Y. M. C. A. to join it in tackling the job. Two large buildings were erected and fully equipped with gymnasium, pool tables, swimming pool, cafeteria, reading rooms and so on. Since then it has been the off-time center for all purposes and its facilities are taxed to the utmost. Other buildings have been provided for the non-English speaking and the colored workers. A typical "Y" program soon had many of the saloons and dives closing for want of their accustomed patronage. This program included motion pictures, billiard and pool tournaments, basketball and baseball leagues, English classes for foreigners and educational classes of many sorts. Later the association secretaries began to bestir themselves in other ways, with the cordial backing of the company. They inaugurated a movement to induce people to beautify their new homes. Prizes were offered for the best gardens and lawns. A visitor to Hopewell in the early days would scarcely recognize the place now.

Ships are the first great need of Uncle Sam and his allies. By serving the leisure time needs of the men that build the ships the "red triangle" is increasing the efficiency of the men, adding to their pleasure and happiness and speeding thus indirectly the shipbuilding program. The association, for instance, was invited some time ago to organize work among the colored employees of the Newport News Shipbuilding company in Virginia. This was done.

"Since the Y. M. C. A. became a factor in our plant," says the president of this concern, "with the same gangs we are now driving 5,000 more rivets every day. That means building two more ships a year."

Recently the industrial department was invited to serve the workmen of the Hog Island shipyard, where a \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building for the employees is to be erected.

Wherever a great war industry springs up, attracting to one small area an unprecedented and abnormal increase in population, the Y. M. C. A. is now ready to organize the employees and establish an association complete in all its details. At present there is a total of 115 established industrial associations in about ten of the leading industries. More than 200 secretaries are engaged in the industrial movement. The 115 industrial associations own buildings worth more than \$9,000,000. The gross annual budget of these associations is somewhat in excess of \$500,000. Half of this amount is raised by the employees, the other half by the employers.—Marc N. Goodnow.

FIRMLY HOLD ALL POSITIONS

Entente Forces Have Beaten Off All Assaults Made by Germans.

ARTILLERY NEEDED AT FRONT

Necessary Now for the Allies to Pause in Order to Bring Up Guns and Munitions and Allow the Men to Rest.

Today, the last day of the third week of the allied counter-offensive against the Germans on the Aisne-Marne front, found the entente forces solidly organizing their new positions, having beaten off all German assaults north of the Vesle river. Violent artillery actions developed along the Aisne river east of Soissons, where the progress of the allied forces is menacing the German right flank. Following the rapid Franco-American advance, it has been found necessary to pause in order to move up guns and munitions and to allow fresh units to move into the front lines to relieve the men that were tired out by chasing the swiftly retreating Germans.

British Make Good Advance.

London, Aug. 8.—A double advance by the British was reported by the war office.

All the ground that has been lost to the Germans in the Morlancourt sector was regained while the British advanced astride the Clarence river.

The successful attacks in the Morlancourt region were carried out early this morning.

British Gain 2,000 Yards.

London, Aug. 8.—The Germans took the offensive east of Amiens and in their first onrush overran the British advanced positions, Field Marshal Haig reports in his bulletin. The fighting continues.

"This morning," says a summary of the official night report, "the enemy attacked our positions south of Morlancourt, astride the Bray-Corbie road, and captured our advanced trenches. Fighting continues.

The statement records a British advance of 2,000 yards in Pocaut wood, some prisoners being taken.

Foe Reports Gain.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Wuerttemberg troops north of the Somme river have stormed British positions along the Corbie road and taken in the neighborhood of 100 prisoners, says the German official communication.

The communication also says reconnoitering activity in the Ancre and Avre regions and south of Montdidier has been lively.

Foch Plans New Blow.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Stiffened German resistance between the Vesle and the Aisne has slowed up, but nowhere stopped, the allied pressure.

The last link in the crumbling German chain on the Vesle is the town of Braine, six miles northwest of Fismes and about half way between that city and Soissons.

French troops are in the outskirts of Braine, and the town may fall before the night is over, though at last accounts German machine guns infested it were making allied advance difficult.

Foch, however, is in no great hurry to get forward. He is now bringing up his heavy artillery preparatory to starting on the last lap of his counter-drive, which is planned to throw the Germans back to the north bank of the Aisne.

Two bridges across the Vesle near Braine were taken by the French. All German crossing points, bridges and pontoons over the Aisne are under constant bombardment by the allied artillery.

French and American flyers are adding to the destructive work by continuous raiding artillery.

North of the Vesle the Germans have been repulsed in efforts to dislodge French and American units which crossed from the south bank.

IS LARGEST CASUALTY LIST

War Department Gives Out the Number of Killed and Wounded at the Front.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The war department issued its largest casualty list. The total number of names was 964. Of these 816 were in the army and 148 in the marine corps. In the army list the casualties were divided as follows: Killed in action, 194; died of wounds, 20; died of accident or other cause, 3; died of disease, 4; missing, 40; wounded, 645; total, 816.

The marine corps list was as follows: Killed in action, 8; died of wounds, 2; wounded, 188; total, 198.

It is presumed that the paper message deals with the situation in Ireland resulting from home rule agitation.

DAVID J. LEWIS



David J. Lewis, member of the United States tariff commission, has been transferred by the president to the post office department. He will assist the postmaster general in controlling and operating the telegraph and telephone lines throughout the country. Lewis, who was formerly a congressman from Maryland, is one of the world's best authorities on the business of wire communication. In congress he was the chief exponent of government ownership and operation of wires.

PERILS SHIPPING IN HARBOR

Explosions on British Freight Transport Huttonwood Set Her Afire at New York.

New York, Aug. 8.—The Big British freight transport Huttonwood rode like a giant torch in the upper bay last night, the hold afire from a series of explosions that ignited the contents of 2,000 50-pound drums of chloride of benzol. One man was killed, twelve badly burned, five firemen were carried off to hospitals, and a dozen other firemen were overcome by the fumes of the burning vessel.

PAPAL MESSAGE TO IRELAND

Missive Pointing Out Duties of Irish Catholics Said to Have Been Sent by Pope Benedict.

Rome, Aug. 8.—Pope Benedict has addressed a letter to the Irish episcopate, pointing out the patriotic duties of the Irish Roman Catholics, it was learned in circles close to the Vatican.

200,000 Laborers on Strike.

Two hundred thousand laborers are on strike throughout the Argentine, according to the estimate of the newspapers there.

Labor unrest in Argentina, which has been causing concern for the last few months, has been aggravated by the strike.

It is stated that some of the labor organizations involved in the strike are allied with the Federation of the Five Congress, which was expelled from the national labor organization because of its anarchistic tendencies.

Employment of Children.

Federal employment directors in all states in which the standards of the state child labor laws are below those established by the federal law, recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, were advised by the department of labor to observe the former federal standards. Their attention was called particularly to the section of the old law forbidding employment of children under sixteen in mines and quarries and those under fourteen in canneries, mills, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments.

U. S. and Unions in War Pact.

Wage and labor questions affecting the construction of shipbuilding plants and other government plants in California for the period of the war have been adjusted in an agreement entered into between representatives of the government and labor unions. It is announced. One result of the agreement, it is said, will be that contractors, whether Eastern or local, in bidding for government plant construction work in this state, shall accept the union conditions obtaining at the time bids are made.

Canadian Rail Strike Averted.

The threatened general strike of railway shop men in Canada has been averted.

The intervention of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor and the adoption by the railways of the McAdoo wage schedule, with amendments, resulted in the shopmen's committee deciding not to promulgate the strike order. Western representatives, however, were for taking drastic action and declared that a strike will yet be called.